

THE DAILY REBEL.

INCREASE OF RATES.

to the great advance in the prices of paper, labor, and all other material necessary to the publication of a newspaper, together with the enhanced expense of living, we are reluctantly compelled to advance the rates of the DAILY REBEL. From and after the 1st day of April, the rates of subscription will be as follow:

Rates of Subscription.

ONE HUNDRED per year.....	\$12.00
Six Months.....	7.00
Three Months.....	4.00
One Month.....	1.00

Rates of Advertising.

For each square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$1.00; each additional insertion, less than one month, 50 cents per square.

On advertisements standing one month, a deduction of 10 per cent.

On advertisements standing two months a deduction of 10 per cent will be made.

Advertisements standing three months will be charged \$25 per square.

No advertisements will be taken for longer period than three months.

Advertisements not in the Local column will be charged 25 cents per line for each insertion.

All obituaries and articles that are personal, or not of general public interest, must be paid for as advertisements.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1863.

We have been idle for three months. The weather cock—always cock of the walk in winter time—gave us to understand, early in January, that the visage of war was to be furrowed only by the wrinkles peculiar to the season, and that we might as well pitch our tents for a few weeks of inactivity. We took up our beds therefore and walked out of Murfreesboro just before the rains fell and the roads became untravelable; just in time to secure snug quarters at Shelbyville, Tullahoma and Winchester. In these quiet retreats we have passed a dull interim of rest; eating our fill of the produce of Middle Tennessee; drinking our portion also, such as that has been; building log piles, cracking nuts and jokes, telling stories and, in our particularly unamiable moods, criticizing General Bragg. These holly-day amusements are now about to reach their natural end, for the tramps of war and the winds of March sound together, a cheering stirring reveille. Turn out! Turn out!

To arms! To arms! The electric cry goes from camp to camp, and the soldiers answer with hurrahs and greetings!

The campaign opens again. The great drama is about to be put upon the stage with new and appropriate scenery, and a company inferior to none on the boards.

It is, as the bills assure us, by several stars of especial lustre. Box office, dress circle and pitt are all ablaze, active and excited. The two rival theatres are straining every nerve; the two rival managers exerting every energy. The season will undoubtedly be the most splendid ever before witnessed; canon for foot-lights, hearth-stones and altars for side scenes. Truly a noble drama, thick with the fate of a people—of law, liberty and government—of nationality and constitutionality—of all that men covet and women hold as sacred—of a race and an empire!

The campaign in Middle Tennessee will be the first great one of the West. Had Sidney Johnston only lived—! But the soul of that hero and martyr is yet with us, and the eye of his great name-sake is upon you, soldiers of the army of the West! Be sure you are well cared for. Be sure you have been well taken care of and are this day well conditioned. Notwithstanding some injustice of opinion, which General Bragg has done us in our individual character, we will not do him the wrong to deny him energy, ceaseless perseverance and rare official aptitude. Though not altogether man after our own heart, we concede him and so must you, men of the rank and file, many qualities, which are lacked by some of the best of soldiers. Let us for the present charitably suppose that the errors of the past have been of our own judgement rather than his Generalship. We shall at least feel warmer and more nobly and shall fight better by the magnanimity.

Meanwhile, up with the flag! Roll the drums! Glisten, bayonet in the Spring sun and off with the rags and tags of Winter sloth!

THE COTTON FAMINE.—The British papers continue terrible details of the distress in the manufacturing districts. We learn from the Manchester and Central Committees the following statistics: In 152 relief districts, and in one or two scattered localities, extending over 28 Poor-law unions in the Cotton Districts, 534,593 persons, out of a total population of 2,016,110, are returned as Cotton operatives. Of these 22,119 were wholly out of work in the last week of January; 159,537 being on short time, while 146,329 were fully employed. In the same week the Boards of Guardians expended £16,512 in out-door relief to 221,645 persons, of whom 138,889 went to the Relief Committees to receive further aid. Over and above this terrible number, 23,741 persons were dependent upon the Committees alone, which expended in the week above referred to, £39,473.

The New York Herald says that Lincoln's failure by next autumn to put down this rebellion with the overwhelming means and powers at his command, may result in his removal and the promotion of the Vice President to his place, and on the broad constitutional ground of Mr. Lincoln's organ says of it, after delivering quite a Philippic as to its "radiant bumbomber."

Perhaps Mr. Seward expects to gain Washington amongst certain classes a little political capital, and in exchange for that is indifferent about the contempt he must incur in Europe. Still emanating, as this document does, from the Federal cabinet, it is truly incredible that that body should have sunk so low as to endorse as its own, in the face of the world, so much arrant falsehood and absurd nonsense."

The Times, as the telegraph has already told us, considers it either miraculously wise

or profoundly stupid; a good safe position in view of future events; which means really the latter. The Liverpool papers are down upon it, with one voice. "Bob" says the Manchester Guardian, "trash and nonsense." The Paris "Pays" is horribly laconic. Non-coincidentally ominous. It says:

"The cabinet at Washington has replied to the proposition of mediation made by France. Mr. Seward considers it impossible to open immediate negotiations for peace. According to the cabinet, it is Washington's more practicable course would be for delegates from the dismembered States to come to Congress where projects of arrangement could be discussed and adopted, submitted to the sanction of a National Convention."

Now, if Napoleon has demanded the dismission of Seward as pretty as now must at once arise, as would rejoice the heart of a Sir Lucius O'Trigger. Bennett sees it.

"This must be stopped" says he "and that speedily. Are we to submit to insolence, as well as arrogance?" The result may force a submission to both. Lincoln will remove Seward, for the power of France with that of the Senatorial, anti-Seward dynasty will be able to prevail. Thus "foreign mediation" will be staved off a little while longer.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Henry D. Lowrie has been appointed Solicitor of the Bank of Charleston, to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the death of the Hon. James L. Pengr.

On the night of the 4th inst., Hon. Wm. K. Harris, Judge of the Probate Court, and Thomas L. McGowen, Sheriff of Macon county, died at their respective residences in Tuskegee, Ala., within half an hour of each other.

Mrs. Shultz, residing near Medina, Illinois, in the German settlement, last week gave birth to four children. All are alive and doing well.

Memphis Bulletin nominates Governor Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, as a candidate for Vice-President in 1864.

Gen. Beauregard has presented the sword of the commander of the Yankee gunboat recently captured in Stono River, to Lieut.-Col. Gen. Joe A. Eates, in compliment to the skill and success with which the latter officer conducted the expedition which effected the capture.

Gen. Hardee's corps has just been brilliantly reviewed at Tullahoma.

Gen. Breckinridge was lately in Manchester, Tenn., in fine health.

Col. W. C. Whithorne of Gov. Harris' staff was lately in Chattanooga.

The Jackson Mississippian, commenting on a late allusion of the Mobile Register, to the past and its men and scenes, passions and events, expresses indignant surprise that such sentiments should come from a Southern paper, as are copied from John Forsyth. They are calculated, says the Mississippian, to do much harm; and to establish this, that paper proceeds at once to present its readers with a rabid, rancorous, partisan history. We can assure the Mississippian that such expressions are calculated to do far more harm, than any which it can condemn; and that aside from the bad taste and ill manners of its strictures, they are only remarkable for error in statement and folly of argument. The remarks of the Mobile Register were, in explicit spirit, perfectly correct, and in any event, called for no such exhibition of prejudice, as that indulged by its Jackson neighbor.

THE BRIDE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Princess Alexandra started from Copenhagen on the 26th of February, en route for London, and an imposing spectacle was presented.

Energetic efforts were being made to give the greatest effect to her triumphal passage thro' London. The civic authorities and the government officials who direct the proceedings were at loggerheads as to the part which the former are to play in the ceremony, and it is stated that if the Corporation of London are not permitted to lead the procession, they will not take any part in it, and will stop the preparations which they are making. The civic authorities, after some negotiations with the government, carried their point, and were to lead the procession.

The bulletins from Malta of Prince Alfred's health continue satisfactory, and it was intended that the Prince should return to England as soon as he was able, to be present at his brother's wedding.

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THE SOUTHERN STATES.

From our exchanges we condense the following war items of interest, showing "the situation" of affairs in the various States:

VIRGINIA.

The Lynchburg Republican of the 19th, learns that a heavy and serious cavalry fight, between a portion of Gen. Stuart's command and a large body of the enemy's cavalry, as stated by artillers, occurred near Kelly's Ford in Culpepper county, Virginia, on Tuesday of last week. The Republican says of this brilliant affair:

The enemy made a demonstration to cross the Rappahannock, at the point mentioned, on Monday, and after some desultory skirmishing with our pickets, succeeded in doing so. On Tuesday morning, Gen. Stuart, though far inferior to the enemy in numbers, determined to attack their further progress when a desperate and sanguinary contest resulted. After a hard fought battle the enemy were forced to retreat, with heavy loss in killed and wounded.

The fight took place about a mile and a half this side of Kelly's Ford in Culpepper, and the enemy driven back and pursued across the river. Their numbers are stated by prisoners to have been six thousand, and our own is reported at only twelve hundred. Our success was brilliant, though dearly purchased with the loss of some of the most gallant spirits the Confederacy can boast.

The enemy's loss it is stated cannot be less than five hundred, exclusive of one hundred and fifty to two hundred prisoners.

Their movement was said to be only a raid and was not thought to indicate an advance of their army. This intention appeared to be to obtain possession of Gordonsville or some point on the Central railroad and destroy the track, with the view of embarrassing General Lee and depriving him of the use of the road.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Our exchanges from the old North State bring information of an attack on Newbern, and although particulars had not been received it was pretty generally believed that that town has once more fallen into our hands and that its late Yankee occupiers are scattered to the winds—those of them who have escaped death—or are prisoners of war, and that the Federal stores, the Federal gunboats, and the thousands of stolen and runaway negroes who have congregated there, are ours.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Bulletin, says of the attack:

On Saturday morning Gen. Hill first awoke up the enemy—coming upon his advance position at Deep Cut, where they were "smit with panic fear" and fled, destroying a bridge behind them. General Hill quickly had the bridge repaired, and crossing over, put his troops in action; the enemy was hauled out sitting on the bank; the Yankees fled rapidly, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

The rebels were then sent to the rear, and the Yankees were driven back across the river, and the bridge was recaptured.

Two hours later the Yankees were again sent across the river, and the rebels were again driven back across the river, and the bridge was recaptured.

Three men were shot here on the 6th inst. in military and desertion. They were exposed at different places so that the whole army might witness it. It was the usual and common scene. A division of the army is drawn up in a hollow square.

The commanding man is hauled out sitting on the bank; the Yankees fled rapidly, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

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